

RESPONSIBILITY FOR AAF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT. It seems there is some question as to what degree and in what manner Wing Commanders and subordinate Commanders are responsible or accountable for the AAF communication equipment which has been and is being released to the Civil Air Patrol. First of all, let's get this old bogie, accountability, straightened out in our minds. In Army lingo, accountability is merely a technical term covering the administrative procedures for accomplishing the book work on supplies by either a depot or a station supply officer. In this instance, National Headquarters is Accountable for all the subject equipment unless otherwise specified in the case of certain items. In no instance are any Wing Commander or his subordinates Accountable for this equipment. Every Wing Commander, Communications Officer, and other CAP member using or participating in the use of this equipment does have a very definite responsibility. It is the responsibility of every one concerned to see that the equipment is used only for authorized persons and only by bona fide CAP members. It is our responsibility to assure ourselves that none of this equipment is lost or damaged through negligence. Inasmuch as it is still public property, no one in the CAP has any authority either to sell or give any of this material to an individual or organization. There is no reason for any Commander to keep this equipment under lock and key for fear that he may have to return it to the Army some day. Our authority very clearly states that any of the equipment may be used by the Civil Air Patrol in any way seen fitting by National Headquarters. National policies concerning this subject are set forth in Communications Directive No. 5, dated 10 February 1944. Further, any items may be fully modified to whatever extent is necessary to adapt them to your requirements. It is emphasized that the above statements apply ONLY to the AAF communication equipment furnished through the operation of Communications Directives 5 and 5A.

ILLINOIS NET CONTROL STATION. WAFM-25, net control station for the Illinois Wing, is just about the ultimate in WERS sets, judging from Capt. Knodell's description. It is a crystal control job using two crystals, one on 115.2 megacycles and the other on 116 megacycles. The primary frequencies are 7200 and 7250 kcs. The unit has a signal input and may be panel-switched to either the crystals or the signal shifter without retuning. All grids and plates are metered. ~~The carrier can be modulated with a 1500 cycle note for frequency~~ checking purposes. The RF stages are all 7C5's. The 7C5 oscillator on 40 meters feeds into a 7C5 on 20, into a 7C5 on 10, into a 7C5 on 5, into a 7C5 driving an 815 final on  $2\frac{1}{2}$  meter. The final stage is an 815 connected push-pull and Class B modulated by another 815. The final power input can be varied by changing the antenna coupling. They normally run it at 24 watts input. Besides having a fine set of which he can be justly proud, we feel that Capt. Knodell is adhering to a desirable, basic principle. Namely, that the control station should be the most powerful so that net discipline can be maintained. If the foregoing is effected, there is less likelihood that subordinate stations will drown out the control.

DISTINGUISHED VISITOR LIST. During the past several months, we have been honored by the visits of many Wing Communications Officers who were able, despite war time travelling conditions, to be in New York. Among the more




recent guests was Capt. Clifford M. Rigsbee, Communications Officer of the Indiana Wing. Along with several other wings, Capt. Rigsbee's organization has a flourishing WERS system. To date, he has 59 units licensed. That wing has long recognized the value of a WERS system and has enjoyed its benefits because of active participation. We don't believe that go-getters like Capt. Lewis Schmidt of Michigan will let that record stand for long. In a forthcoming bulletin, we hope to publish the statistics on WERS. Why don't you make yours the leading wing?

TECHNICAL MANUALS FOR ARMY RADIO SETS. Among the larger radio items received recently from the AAF Specialized Depot at Memphis are transmitters, receivers, and two way sets which lack only a few components in order to make them complete. In order to gain the most advantage from such equipment, it is necessary that the Communications Officer concerned have in his possession the appropriate technical manual (or instruction book). Several of the aforementioned sets are GI radios procured by the Signal Corps. This headquarters has requisitioned the pertinent technical manuals for those sets. Most of the manuals have been mailed and by this time should be in the hands of using units. Let us again caution every CAP member using that material to note that it is classified as restricted and must not be shown to the general public. In the case of those radio sets which are commercial types and were not procured specifically for the Army by the Signal Corps, a request for the technical manual covering such a set may be forwarded directly to the company concerned by whatever unit has such a set in its possession. For instance, many wings will find that they have in their possession certain models manufactured by Lear, Incorporated. They are the standard, commercial types and a request for instruction books or other material concerning such equipment should be forwarded directly to Lear, Incorporated, Piqua, Ohio.

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DISTRIBUTION:

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